

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

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INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

**BREWED
GINGER BEER**
IN STONE BOTTLES.

THE GINGER BEER we supply is prepared in our well known factories from the freshest and best ingredients, and holds the unique position of being the only GINGER BEER in the Colony that is really BREWED.

Of the highest standard of excellence and purity, our GINGER BEER forms a most refreshing and health-giving beverage.

Price (in Stone Bottles).....\$1.75.

One Dollar per dozen is allowed for the bottles when received back at our factories in good condition.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED,

BREWERS, OF GINGER BEER AND
AERATED WATER
MANUFACTURERS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ONLY communications relating to the news columns could be addressed to THE EDITOR.
Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor for publication, but no evidence of good faith.
All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.
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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VŒUX ROAD CL.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, 29th August, 1902.

Muscovitz policy is always tortuous, and Russian statesmen are pastmasters in the art of bluffing. At the present moment nothing seems more desirable to them than the diversion of public attention from what is proceeding in the Far East. Very opportunely for the policy of the Russian Chancellor an article has appeared in the *Moscow Vremya* asking whether the time has not arrived for Russia to secure the right to penetrate within the borders of Afghanistan, to develop her commercial relations with that country, and to send a representative to reside in Kabul. Of course the *Moscow* affects to consider these aspirations as most legitimate and indispensable. But as a matter of fact the St. Petersburg Journal probably cares very little about the interior of Afghanistan, which is pretty well known to Russians; still less about the development of Russian trade with this country, which is practically nil, and could never become much; while the desire to have an accredited representative to the AMER is probably limited to the wish to annoy the Indian Government. The whole thing is no doubt an inspired attempt to draw a red herring across the trail of Russian schemes in the Far East. Far too much attention to be pleasant at St. Petersburg is at present being given both by the British Government and by the British Press to Russian movements in Manchuria. It is becoming increasingly evident from the tactics pursued that the Russian Government have no intention of willingly withdrawing from their occupation of

Manchuria. So far is this from being their intention that the garrisons maintained by them, avowedly for the protection of the railways, now number some eighty thousand troops. This is really an army of occupation, by which they hope to maintain their hold on the country. British attention to their projects is, however, very unwelcome, and if by any device they can divert this attention to another quarter they will be only too glad to do so. It is quite sufficient to have the Japanese watching them with profound suspicion and mistrust, and a fixed intention to call check when they think the game has proceeded far enough. The British Government and Press, however, are not likely to be thus gulled. They are pretty well posted as to the course of affairs, and are presumably prepared to endorse any action the Japanese may take presently to compel the Russians to evacuate Manchuria. We note that General DORWARD believes that Russia will only retire at the last moment, and when actually threatened with war. She has everything to gain by delay, and will defer such evacuation to the very last moment, in the hope that something may intervene, either by Great Britain or Japan becoming elsewhere embarrassed, or by a change in the policy of one or other of them being effected. Russia has set her heart upon the ultimate annexation of Manchuria, and she will not retreat from her present position while the least shred of hope that she will be permitted to work her will there remains. It is on some counts to be regretted that some amicable arrangement cannot be come to whereby Russia might be permitted to secure at least a strip of territory for her great railway to its seaward terminus, but unfortunately past history has so conspicuously shown that she cannot be trusted that therefore such a concession cannot be allowed. We have to deal with the facts as they are, not as they might be, and the most patent fact is that Russia, when in pursuit of her own ends, is troubled by no scruples, restrained by no consideration for the rights of other Powers. It was no doubt the absolute conviction of this circumstance that induced Lord SALISBURY so far to forsake the traditions of British policy in the past as to enter into an alliance with Japan for the protection of our mutual interests on the Pacific coast. And having once entered into the compact, Russia may be very certain that neither party to it will prove particularly accommodating to her schemes in Manchuria, nor will they be found ready to swallow the first bolus that may be prepared to induce them to fix their attention in some other direction while the Bear proceeds to carry out his projects in Eastern Asia.

One fresh Chinese plague case, ending fatally, was reported up to noon yesterday. It occurred on a fishing boat at Hungchow.

We received yesterday afternoon from the U.S. Consulate-General the following typhoon warning issued from Manila Observatory at 11 a.m.:—Typhoon in the Pacific off the N.E. of Manila.

The R. W. Facilities were awarded the tie in the semi-final round of the Hongkong Water Polo Association Shield Competition at the V.R.C. last night, their opponents, the 62nd Co., B.G.A., failing to put in an appearance. Tonight the V.R.C. "A" team are due to play the Naval Depot.

H.M.S. *Rinaldo* came out of dock yesterday and proceeds to Weihaiwei to-day. While in Tytan Bay on Saturday she ran aground and had to be towed into dock for repairs. It was found that the bilge keel was slightly damaged and two copper plates on the starboard bow were battered in. The *Rinaldo* having taken on board stores and ammunition, there will be no delay in her departure.

Mr. J. N. Kalf writes to us with regard to Messrs. Sander, Wiener & Co.'s reply to his former letter that, whereas they state that "somehow he did not find room to make it clear that he only travelled second-class and never was promised anything better," he did so state the matter when he said that the *Nippon* "is a cargo-boat with so-called single-class accommodation, which really means second-class," and that the Company itself speaks of "single-class" not "second-class" accommodation. He also alludes to one or two other points, but from considerations of space, among others, we must now consider the correspondence as closed.

We are in receipt of a catalogue from Messrs. John Birch & Co., Ltd., 10 and 11, Queen Street Place, London, E.C. Amongst the numerous sections those dealing with steam engines, oil engines, boilers, machine-tools, wood-working machinery, brickmaking plant, contractor's requirements and tools are very complete. We notice, unlike most catalogues, that in all cases prices are given, with a code word affixed to facilitate ordering. This large and handsome catalogue is one of the best we have seen, and the numerous fine illustrations and clear descriptive matter of the various plant and tools given, cover a very wide range of machinery and engineering requirements and should be useful to engineers, shipbuilders, and contractors, in fact, to all sorts of hand or power plant of any description.

A Chinese Legation has been established at Brussels.

Major Inai, commander of the Japanese garrison at Shanghai, died of dysentery on the 21st inst.

A despatch dated Simla, 13th August, says:—The plague mortality continues to increase in the Bombay Presidency and Mysore which were, respectively, 2,184 and 392 deaths last week. Elsewhere the disease continues in abeyance.

On the 21st inst., there was launched from the International Dockyard of Messrs. S. C. Farquhar, Boyd & Co., Ltd., at Shanghai, the U.S. lighthouse-tender *Corrigitor*. This is the third of this class of steamers built by the above Company to the order of the Insular Government. Her dimensions are as follows:—length over all, 148 feet; breadth, 25 feet; depth, 11 ft 9 in.

Cardinal Moran, Romanist Archbishop of Sydney, in an address at Kilkenny, Ireland, recently, stated that "Australia was loyal because it was independent of the whims of statesmen at Westminster. If she was governed as Ireland was she would not be united to the Empire 24 hours." The speech reads like that of a Nationalist politician rather than that of a dignitary of the Roman Church.

The *Perak Pioneer* has the following reference to the new scheme for submarines in the P.W.D. of the F.M.S. Service:—"It opens a splendid field for those in the service who are blessed with a good stock of brains. They will have no other body but themselves to blame in future, should the Government find it necessary to advertise for the filling of an existing vacancy carrying desirable emoluments, which according to the scheme will only be resorted to failing the presence of a competent man in the department."

The will of the late Mr. T. L. Oliphant, of Gask, has caused considerable stir in Scotland. Amongst the numerous relics in Gask House (which adjoins the "Auld House," celebrated by Lady Nairne) are letters from Prince Charlie, his bonnet, the Royal brogues, spurs, crucifix, and ribbon of the Garter; also a lock of his hair. Prince Charlie was also a visitor to the "Auld House," and a small table is shown in the modern museum which bears this inscription:—"Charles, Prince of Wales, breakfasted at this table in the low dining-room at Gask, September 11, 1745." By his will Mr. Oliphant bequeaths that these things should be scattered abroad among public institutions and private galleries; and an effort is to be made to get these places to decline the legacy and so save the collection from being broken up.

We read in the *Singapore Free Press*:—"We are informed that this morning a white man, said to be a Britisher, was carrying on the trade of a boot-black in the five-foot way, opposite the Club and the banks, being apparently willing to black the shoes of any native who would pay him two cents. There is nothing in itself degrading in blacking boots, and there are many respectable people in Europe who make a living at it. In that land of the free, America, white boot-blacks refuse to work for negroes, and in a lawsuit to compel a white man to clean the shoes of a dark-skinned customer it was decided that there was no law to compel a boot-black to work for a black man. But though there is nothing wrong *per se* in a European blacking a native's boots, yet in the circumstances of this Colony, knowing the degradation always associated in the native mind with boots, or brooms, or anything that is used on or touches the ground, the occupation is certainly not one for a European."

Mr. Booth, the correspondent of the *New York Herald*, but by birth a Canadian, arrived at Calcutta this month on a journey round the world. He says that he was imprisoned in Turkey; detained by brigands in China; and ransomed for five thousand dollars; wounded in the march of the Allies to Peking; laid low for three months by sickness in Siberia; and has thoroughly explored China, Japan, Siberia, Siam, and Burma. Mr. Booth proposes to spend a few months in India, and then goes westward through Afghanistan and Persia. If he survives this journey, he will next attack the Continent of Africa, going from Egypt down the East Coast to the Cape. From South Africa he proceeds to Australia and New Zealand, finishing up at Halifax, Nova Scotia, his native town. Mr. Booth has already explored the Continent of Europe; and he is engaged in a systematic enquiry into the economic and religious problems of Europe and Asia. He has been travelling for the last four years, and he does not expect to reach his journey's end before 1905.

About the middle of November last, Lieutenant Blackowitz, on the eve of his marriage, was entertained at supper by his brother officers at Osterburg, East Prussia. He accompanied Lieutenant Hildebrandt home, and on the way he struck his comrade. The matter was referred to the Court of Honour, which considered that a duel between the two officers was inevitable. A duel was accordingly fought, and Lieutenant Blackowitz was killed. A court-martial then tried Lieutenant Hildebrandt, and sentenced him to two years' imprisonment because of the fatal result of the combat. Subsequently the German Emperor retired Colonel Baron Reisswitz from preventing the duel. The superior officers of Lieutenant Hildebrandt now report that the code of honour compelled Lieutenant Hildebrandt to fight Lieutenant Blackowitz and to kill him if he could. Hence they hold Lieutenant Hildebrandt to be blameless of the death of Lieutenant Blackowitz. The German Emperor has accepted the view of Lieutenant Hildebrandt's superior officers. But the German public naturally deprecates the pardoning of the imprisoned officer.

TELEGRAMS.

"DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, 27th August, 6.50 p.m.

THE U.S. PRESIDENT ON THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

President Roosevelt in a speech delivered at Augusta (Georgia) affirmed that the Monroe Doctrine might be defined as the statement of a very firm belief that the nations now existing on the American continent must be left to work out their own destinies. That continent can no longer be regarded as a colonising ground for any European Power.

REUTER'S SERVICE.

LONDON, 26th August.

RUSSIAN DUTIES ON TEA.
Russia has imposed an additional customs duty of three roubles a pound on certain teas imported into European Russia from the Far East.

THEFT OF CORONATION MEDALS.
Two privates of the 4th Middlesex Regiment, who stole Coronation medals from two Indian motive soldiers, have been publicly drummed out of the Army at Aldershot, after being stripped of their uniforms. His Majesty the King deeply interested himself in the matter, and telegraphed to Aldershot stigmatising the affair as a cruel and disgraceful theft.

LONDON, 26th August.

THE CAPE PARLIAMENT.

It is announced that the Cape ministry will ask the Governor to appoint a Colonial commission to enquire into the working of martial law. The President of the Afrikaner Bond announced that he would not oppose the bill, which (he said) would provide a welcome enquiry into the sufferings of a people oppressed and ill-used under the British flag. The Progressives oppose the enquiry on the ground that it will promote racial animosity.

THE PHILIPPINES.

General Miles, Commander-in-Chief of the American army, is going to the Philippines on a visit of inspection.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND TRUSTS.

The speech of President Roosevelt in connection with Trusts has caused a sensation throughout America. He is denounced on one hand as the destroyer of his party, and hailed on the other as a great and popular leader.

THE HUNAN MURDER.

The Rev. J. W. Stevenson, the Deputy Director of the China Inland Mission, has forwarded to the *Shanghai Mercury* the following two letters, containing the latest information and the present details concerning the reported murder of Messrs. Bruce and Lewis at Chenchow:

Letter from Chang Fahshuen, native evangelist at Chenchow, to Mr. Qaimbach of Changteh, dated Chenchow, August 15th 1902:—"I beg to inform you that the missionaries Messrs. Bruce and Lewis have been cruelly beaten to death in the Mission House by the people of Chenchow. I myself was nearly killed. I received a serious injury in my left hand and my left cheek and indeed my whole body was injured. Three days previously I exhorted the two missionaries to go to the Yamen of the Prefect named Wu for safety. They repeatedly said there was no cause for fear, but they said if you are afraid you can return to your family. They also said to the servant Wan if you are afraid you can go home too. The missionaries said this repeatedly. We being powerless to help them, these two missionaries were killed. Through God's grace I have escaped. In the city and district there is a very severe epidemic, and there have been a very large number of deaths. It was rumoured that the cause of the deaths was distribution of poisonous medicines by the missionaries. Several hundred desperadoes gathered together, came to the Mission House and caused the disturbance. I specially send Mr. Bruce's servant, Wan Tiao-sin, with this letter to Changteh that you may inform the Mission Director and also send some one here quickly from Changteh to bury the missionaries. All their property has been looted. This is a special report."

Extracts from letter from Mr. H. B. Stewart, dated Changteh, Hunan, Sunday, August 17, 1902:—"I am afraid the dreadful news given in the enclosed letter is only too true. The bearer to us is Bruce's cook. I start for Chenchow tomorrow morning under official protection. I will investigate as soon as possible and then make a full report to you. Two gunboats—one German and one British—are here. The German captain has generously offered to go full speed to Shant and send my telegram from there. The British gunboat will stay and see me off under a full escort. On arrival at Chenchow, if necessary, I will see to the burial of our friends in a suitable place. I will return to Changteh as soon as possible."

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O. & O. steamer *Gaelic*, with mails &c., which left here on the 30th ult. for San Francisco, via Shanghai &c., arrived at her destination on the 28th inst.
The C.P.R. steamer *Empress of China* arrived at Vancouver at 7 a.m. on the 27th inst.
The Boston steamer *Shamrock* left Tacoma for Japan and Hongkong on the 23rd inst.
The N.G.L. steamer *Biango* left Singapore for this port on the 28th inst., and may be expected here on or about the 4th prox.

DARING ROBBERY IN THE PUBLIC ROADWAY.

PLUCKY CONDUCT OF A NEGROMAN LADY.

A week ago we chronicled the fact of the robbery of a European lady in Battery Path, when a street coolie, in almost broad daylight, snatched away her gold watch and chain. Capture followed, and he was sentenced to six months' hard labour, fourteen days to be spent in solitary confinement and two whippings of twenty strokes each to be administered. The sentence was an exemplary one, but thoroughly well deserved. Now we have to report another robbery equally daring in execution, and differing only slightly in its attendant circumstances. The victim in the present case is Mrs. Stephens, wife of Mr. M. J. D. Stephens, solicitor, upon whom a representative of this paper called yesterday and received the following particulars of an adventure from which she emerges the poorer by a leather handbag containing a silver watch, a gold pencil-case, and about eight dollars in money, besides a handkerchief, a tram-ticket, and some papers, but an adventurer nevertheless in which the lady acquitted herself with a high degree of pluck.

Mrs. Stephens was walking along Barker Road, from the Magazine Gap end, when she passed a lady and child, behind whom she noticed an ordinary-looking coolie, clad in the usual dress of his class and with his queue coiled round his head. There was nothing in his appearance to excite either interest or attention, and Mrs. Stephens passed him with no more than a glance, and had proceeded about a hundred yards when she felt rather than saw or heard that some one was coming up behind, some one whose feet made no sound on the hard road. She went on a little farther, and as her feelings of uneasiness increased she looked round from under her raised umbrella and saw a coolie a short distance away—the coolie whom she had noticed following the other lady and child. Mrs. Stephens did not immediately stop or give any indications of alarm that might have had the effect of precipitating matters; she proceeded on her way for about half-a-dozen yards, then, as the coolie was drawing closer, she stepped to one side of the road, against the wall, with the intention of allowing him to pass. What followed was a confirmation of her suspicions of the evil designs of the coolie, for he also stopped dead and came nearer to Mrs. Stephens. She lowered her umbrella, and, pointing it in front, said "Go away." The injunction was obeyed, but the coolie returned the next instant, and Mrs. Stephens then saw that one hand was full of gravel, which he probably purposed throwing in her eye, so as to blind her temporarily. His intentions discovered, the coolie lost no time in their execution. Mrs. Stephens' bag was hanging by its straps from her waist-belt, and this he made a sudden snatch at and caught hold of. Mrs. Stephens instantly and pluckily responded by striking him over the head with her umbrella, the steel head of which was bent to a half circle by the blow, and even clutched him by the throat. She held on for some moments, screaming to attract attention, but the coolie's superior strength told and he succeeded in wrenching away the bag and making his escape. He made a dash for the hillside, up which he clambered hurriedly. Not a soul was in sight on the roadway, but at the top of the hillside there appeared some coolies who stared first at the lady and then at the eluding coolie with the bag clutched in his hand. Not a hand nor foot did they stir, and seeing that no help was to be expected in that direction Mrs. Stephens hurried back along Barker Road till she met a house-boy, whom she told what had happened. He went with Mrs. Stephens to the place of the robbery, and shouted to the coolies on the hillside to stop the escaping thief. They ran for about a dozen yards, and instead of catching him, which they easily could have done, came back and asked "if the lady would pay 'cumana.'"

Mrs. Stephens replied, "Yes, twenty dollars to the one who stops that coolie," and although this handsome offer had the effect of making them run another few steps, they soon gave up the chase and turned unconcernedly away. Mrs. Stephens and the house-boy went back again in the direction of Magazine Gap, and near to Plantation Road met a *lukong* who, on hearing the story, ran along Barker Road and made a determined but ineffectual attempt to capture the impudent thief, now disappearing over the top of the hillside. He got clear away, and is still at liberty.

The question that will naturally rise in one's mind, after reading the above, is—"Where were the police?" and although not infrequently these servants of the law and the public are hastily and wrongly condemned, there is in the present instance a strong element of justification for the query, for it is a notorious fact and a standing complaint of Peak residents and others that many of the roads in the upper levels are ineffectively patrolled. With the exception of the *lukong* whom she met some distance from the scene of the robbery, Mrs. Stephens did not see a single policeman till she got near to Plantation Road Station when she saw the back of a European officer. In the light of what has transpired and of what may reasonably be expected to occur in the future, we think that the necessary remedial measures should be applied promptly.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

HONGKONG AND WHAMPŌA DOCK CO., LD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Hongkong, 28th August.

SIR,—In all the correspondence which has appeared in the public Press bearing on the above subject, I failed to notice any mention of an incident that occurred at the general meeting of shareholders. Although perhaps trivial in itself, the incident is of some importance when taken with the rest of the proceedings. On rising to second the adoption of the report and accounts, the Hon. C. S. Sharp is reported to have said:—"I have heard some reports of clamours for a larger dividend, but I cannot think that such can have come from any shareholders having the permanent interests of the Company at heart." &c. In other words, he meant to say those voting for a larger dividend—among whom, it may once more be reported, were three members of the Board—were only temporary holders of the stocks and consequently mere speculators, whose vote should carry no weight. Now, the right of every shareholder, no matter how small his interest, to give free expression to his views is indisputable. But if any one shareholder takes it upon himself to impugn the bona-fide of his fellow shareholders, and attributes other than fair motives to them in the exercise of their unchallengeable rights, such shareholder lays himself open to what I may be permitted to term counter-attack. As I said above, the right of a shareholder in no way depends on the size of his holding, but it is a question of taste whenever a small shareholder should make himself prominent in the deliberations of a body of his fellow shareholders as a large holder might. Mr. Sharp will excuse me, I hope, when I say that, with the insignificant interest he represents, having been picked out as the most fit person present to second the adoption of the report, and accounts, might have confined himself to putting on the back those who compelled his admission in their drawing up of a report which a chancellor of the exchequer may well envy, and to other general remarks, without going to the length of stigmatising shareholders having large and permanent interests in the Company as mere gamblers of no consequence. Mr. Sharp possesses, through his great tact and unflinching courtesy, a very wide popularity in this Colony, which, though aspired to by many, only a very few can attain, and it seems a pity that he should have been prevailed upon to give utterance to the above uncalculated remarks.—Yours, etc.,

SUPREME COURT.

Thursday, 28th August.

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THEIR HONOURS W. MEIGH
GOODMAN (CHIEF JUSTICE) AND A. J.
WILKES (JUDGES).

CHAN CHI AND OTHERS vs. WILLIAM MURISON.

In these two cases Chan Chi, Lai Sang Chung, and Lai Yin appealed against the judgment of the Police Magistrate, delivered on 4th July, by which they were convicted of keeping a gaming-house and sentenced to heavy penalties, the ground of appeal being that the conviction was erroneous and the evidence did not warrant a conviction. When the cases were originally called, Mr. M. H. Sharp, K.C., barrister-at-law (instructed by Mr. G. A. B. Bicknell, solicitor), appeared for the two first appellants: Mr. M. W. Studd, barrister-at-law (instructed by Mr. F. X. O'Leary, K.C., solicitor), for the third appellant; and the Hon. Sir Henry S. Berkeley, Attorney-General (instructed by Mr. H. L. Deane, Crown Solicitor), appeared for the respondent. The case had been adjourned to allow the witness of motion to be put in proper form. There was no appearance, however, on the part of the appellants.

The Police Magistrate—I see you have got the Court to yourself, Mr. Attorney.
The Attorney-General—Yes, I understand that they have adjourned to allow the witness to be put in proper form. There was no appearance, however, on the part of the appellants.

The Police Magistrate—But surely some notification should be given to the Court.
The Attorney-General—Some one should be here, most decidedly. I am appearing, I ask that they should not be put in to the fact that they do not intend to appear.

The Police Magistrate—But I think they ought to appear.
The Attorney-General—I understand that Mr. Studd is not here.

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HONGKONG
BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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Bromide and Crayon Enlargements and
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Views of China and Manila. Work
done for Amateurs; No. 8a, Queen's
Road Central.

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43 and 45, Des Voeux Road, Ship Chandlers,
Sailmakers, Rigging Commission Agents
and General Storekeepers; Sole Agents
for Shipowners' Commission ("Greyhound Brand") and Blundell's
Sparrows & Co's Commission.

WATCHMAKERS

DROZ & CO.
10, Queen's Road Central. Repairs of
Watches and Clocks by competent
European experts at moderate rates.

NOTICES OF FIRMS

THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr.
EDWARD LANGLEY has ceased to
be connected with our business.

Mr. SOUTHERN KENT has been appointed
Representative for the Harbour
and Shipping Business, and all orders
concerning his charge will receive immediate
attention.

THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.
MANAGER, J. R. CAPELL.
Hongkong, 5th August, 1902. [2115]

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.
(The Osaka Steamship Co., Ltd.)
[2116]

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.
MANAGER, J. R. CAPELL.
Hongkong, 29th August, 1902. [2263]

BUDWEISER BEER.
EXTRA PALE LAGER IN CLEAR BOTTLES,
OF UNIVERSAL POPULARITY.

ANHEUSER BUSCH BREWING ASSOCIATION, ST. LOUIS.

THE BUDWEISER BEER.
EXTRA PALE LAGER IN CLEAR BOTTLES,
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OF UNIVERSAL POPULARITY.

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CHESS NOTES.

BY T. T. Z.

The following moves have been recorded in
the remaining game by cable between Hongkong
and Singapore during the past fortnight:

White.	Black.
(Hongkong.)	(Singapore.)
31 R-Q3	Q-K5
32 R-Q3	P-B4
33 R-Q3	P-B4
34 Kt-R2	P-B4
35 B-E2	P-B5
36 B-E2	P-B5
37 B-E2	P-B5
38 Q-B4	Q-Q7
39 Kt-R3	Q-Q7
40 Kt-R3	Q-Q7
41 Kt-R3	Q-Q7

At the Hanover Chess Congress, which
opened on the 21st ult., the following masters
competed:—H. N. Pillsbury (America), 2nd
prize at Monte Carlo; D. Janowski (France),
3rd at Monte Carlo; M. J. Tschigorin (Russia),
5th at Monte Carlo; F. J. Marshall (America),
and H. Wolf (Austria), bracketed 8th at
Monte Carlo; I. Gunsberg (England), 10th at
Monte Carlo; W. E. Napier (America), 11th
at Monte Carlo; J. Mieses (Germany), 12th at
Monte Carlo; I. von Popiel (Germany), 14th at
Monte Carlo; H. E. Atkins (England), C. von
Burdelsch, W. Cohn, H. von Gottschall, H.
Snehlting, and R. Swiderski (Germany); A.
Lewin (Russia); and Dr. A. G. Olland
(Holland). The absence of E. Lasker, the
world's champion, of G. Maroczy, the Monte
winner, R. Teichmann the 4th prize-
winner, C. Schlechter, Dr. Tarrach, J. H.
Blackburne, and G. Marco, deprives the contest
of some of its interest; but the first appearances,
in such distinguished company, of Atkins,
Lewin (who recently tied in a tournament in
Russia with Tschigorin), Olland, and Swiderski
introduce a fresh flavour, and the competition
promises to be an excellent one. There were
also at Hanover two "Hauptturniere," for which
34 amateurs were entered.

At the end of the fourth round at Hanover,
which is as far as we have yet heard, Olland
was leading with 4 and Mieses second with 3½,
out of 4, Janowski third with 3 out of 3, and
Marshall fourth with 3 out of 4. Atkins,
Napier, and Wolf had all scored 2½ out of 4.
The new players were therefore very much to
be commended. Tschigorin had only managed to
achieve 4 draws—a curious result for a notably
brilliant player. Mieses was unlucky enough
to start with 4 losses, and three other players
were only half a point better.

It is to be noted that at Hanover the old
system of counting drawn games as half a point
has been reverted to, the Monte Carlo experi-
ment having been a failure. In connection with
drawn games some remarks of Gunsberg in the
Westminster Gazette are worth quotation. He
says:—"Draws must necessarily occur, and
no possible device can prevent their recurrence,
no matter whether by accident or design. Players
of equal strength will draw in the natural
course of things; some openings only lead to
a draw; some variations of openings
likewise, and a hundred and one other instances
might be cited. A number of systems have
been tried; all proved inadequate, and so has
the last system tried on two occasions at Monte
Carlo. A drawn game is not necessarily a dull
game. As a matter of fact some draws in the
last Paris Tournament stand foremost amongst
the best games in that contest. If a system
could be devised by which the players could
be induced to produce games affording both
pleasure to the reader and instruction to the
student, that would be the system. After all,
the games are the only tangible value received
for the trouble and expenditure of the
organisers of tournaments. Whether
Y or Z gains; the first prize is of minor
importance, and concerns only Y or Z and nobody
else."

The Amateur Tournament for the British
Amateur Cup, given by Sir George Newnes,
M.P.—present holder Mr. H. E. Atkins—is
announced to commence at Norwich on Monday
next, 1st September.

As we have recently spoken disrespectfully of
the modern chess-problem we now give the
opinion on the other side of one of the greatest
living problematists, Mr. S. Loyd.—The art of
problem-composing has improved with rapid
 strides during the last quarter of a century.
Not only have we a host of composers in place
of the few, but the style and finish is so superior
that a problem by one of the so-called old masters
would only be published by the modern chess
editor as a literary curiosity. The solutions of
the old-style problems were not only very
defective, but chiefly consisted of a series of
forced moves or checks, restricting the defence
to one line of play. They often illustrate a
series of brilliant sacrifices culminating in a
pretty mate, but are clumsy in construction and
very easy. The fact of a problem having a check
for every move, however, does not constitute it
an old-style problem, for a few of our modern
problems are checking ones. The problems by
the old masters were not always checking prob-
lems, but contained a line of forced moves that
gave but little scope for variations.

The following game was won in fine style by
the late William Steinitz against one of the
competitors in the present Hanover tournament.
It was played at the Hastings Congress of 1895.

White.	Black.
(W. Steinitz.)	(C. von Bardeleben.)
1 P-K4	P-K4
2 Kt-K3	Kt-K3
3 B-B4	B-B4
4 P-Q3	P-Q3
5 P-Q4	P-Q4
6 P-P3	P-P3
7 Kt-B3	Kt-B3
8 P-B3	P-B3
9 Castles	Castles
10 B-Kt5	B-Kt5
11 B-Kt5	B-Kt5
12 Kt-B3	Kt-B3
13 Kt-B3	Kt-B3
14 Kt-B3	Kt-B3
15 Kt-B3	Kt-B3
16 Kt-B3	Kt-B3
17 Kt-B3	Kt-B3
18 Kt-B3	Kt-B3
19 Kt-B3	Kt-B3
20 Kt-B3	Kt-B3
21 Kt-B3	Kt-B3
22 Kt-B3	Kt-B3
23 Kt-B3	Kt-B3
24 Kt-B3	Kt-B3
25 Kt-B3	Kt-B3
26 Kt-B3	Kt-B3
27 Kt-B3	Kt-B3
28 Kt-B3	Kt-B3
29 Kt-B3	Kt-B3
30 Kt-B3	Kt-B3
31 Kt-B3	Kt-B3
32 Kt-B3	Kt-B3
33 Kt-B3	Kt-B3
34 Kt-B3	Kt-B3
35 Kt-B3	Kt-B3
36 Kt-B3	Kt-B3
37 Kt-B3	Kt-B3
38 Kt-B3	Kt-B3
39 Kt-B3	Kt-B3
40 Kt-B3	Kt-B3
41 Kt-B3	Kt-B3
42 Kt-B3	Kt-B3
43 Kt-B3	Kt-B3
44 Kt-B3	Kt-B3
45 Kt-B3	Kt-B3
46 Kt-B3	Kt-B3
47 Kt-B3	Kt-B3
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94 Kt-B3	Kt-B3
95 Kt-B3	Kt-B3
96 Kt-B3	Kt-B3
97 Kt-B3	Kt-B3
98 Kt-B3	Kt-B3
99 Kt-B3	Kt-B3
100 Kt-B3	Kt-B3

(a) Kt-KP is correct. Bardeleben was
stupid, however, of 8 Castles, B-Kt4, P-K4,
P-Q4; B-R3, a sacrifice which has since
been proved unsound.

(b) If Kt-K4, 10 P-K4, B-P. White
continues 11 B-P, Kt-B, 12 Q-Kt3 ch.

(c) Recalling the object Steinitz had in
exchanging off. White has now full command
of the board and Black cannot castle.

(d) Making room for the Knight at Q 4,
which initiates a beautiful combination.

(e) K-B2 offered Black some chance of a
draw.

(f) Every White piece is en prise, yet Black
cannot take one. If Kt-B, then White wins
with 23 R-K4 ch., K-Q3; 24 Q-Q Kt
4 ch., K-B2; 25 Kt-K6 ch., K-Kt sq.;
26 Q-KB4 ch.

(g) Black here forfeited the game on the
time limit. He has no resource left. If
K-Kt sq., Steinitz would have announced
mate in 10 moves thus—26 R-Kt7 ch.,
K-R sq.; 27 Q-R4 ch., Kt-R; 28 Q-R7
ch., K-B sq.; 29 Q-R8 ch., K-K2; 30
Q-Kt7 ch., K-K sq.; 31 Q-Kt8 ch.,
K-K2; 32 Q-B7 ch., K-Q sq.; 33 Q-B8
ch., Q-K sq.; 34 Kt-B7 ch., K-Q2; 35
Q-Q6, mate. If, on the other hand, K-B sq.,
then White continues Kt-B7 ch.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

TEACHING SIGHT—A LUMP OF RADIUM—

MALAYA AND LIGHT—ELECTROLYTIC LEAD

AN EXPANDING BOLT—GARBAGE FUEL—

NO LAMP WITHOUT HEAT—SYNTHETIC FOOD

A NEW ARTIFICIAL STONE—FLOWERS

AND FISHING.

That a certain portion of the blind may be
taught to see is indicated by the striking success
of M. Helier, of Vienna. When brought to
him three years ago, two Hungarian boys, aged
seven and five years, could see nothing, but
their eyes appeared to be normal. Their training
began with looking at a bright disk in a
dark chamber. They learned to distinguish
this, and the younger boy, who has progressed
more rapidly than the other, was then shown
familiar objects against the disk, then lines and
figures, and finally was able to read. Later he
was made to recognize the objects and letters
by daylight. Another examination showed a
defect of the retina, and it was concluded that
the field of vision was so narrowed that the
feeble impressions reaching the brain attracted
no notice before the unusual teaching.

One of the most remarkable and interesting
products of German chemistry is the cubic inch
of radium lately prepared for Prof. Curie. It
cost \$2,000, and required the use of several tons
of barium-salts. It shines like a lamp, also
exciting phosphorescence in other materials,
like zinc sulphide. So energetic is this action
that a small particle lights up a mass of zinc
sulphide a thousand times as large, and this
phosphorescence continues a considerable time
after removal of the radium.

Malarial fevers are favoured by light instead
of heat, in the view of Dr. A. F. A. King.
They have been noticed to be less severe in
very hot than in very clear and sunny seasons,
and to be lessened in foggy places. This theory
explains the immunity of races protected by
dark skins. Dr. King would keep malarial
patients in dark rooms, and between attacks
would clothe them in dark-lined garments.

A mile of wreck-strand coast in south-western
Norway proves to be filled with magnetic iron
ore, deflecting the compass a whole degree.

In the electrolytic reduction of lead sulphide,
as now carried out at Niagara Falls, the ores
are used as cathodes in an acid electrolyte,
hydrogen sulphide being formed and passing off
as a gas while the spongy metallic lead remains.
The apparatus resembles a pile of lead dinner-
plates, each plate representing a cell, and with
45 cells in series, using 139 volts, that is
about two pounds of lead per horse-power
hour. The process, whose chief difficulty has
been incomplete reduction through protracted
passage of the current through the lead pro-
duced, has been so improved that about 92 to
95 per cent. of the ore is now reduced to metal.
The gases developed are hydrogen sulphide and
oxygen in their combining proportions, and it
is proposed to utilise these for driving gas
engines.

A new lifeboat from Scotland is inflated
automatically on being plunged into the water.
A perforated metal case holds materials for
generating gas, together with a spiral spring
held under tension by a strip of paper; and as
the paper becomes wet it tears, releasing the
spring, and this causes the mixing of the
chemicals and the beginning of the gas-making.

A smokeless artificial coal is expected to result
from a new French treatment of garbage.
Paper and straw, and the refuse from abattoirs,
fish-markets, etc., are mixed with tar and naph-
thalene, kneaded, dried, and pressed into
briquettes. These burn brightly, with slow
generation of heat. With improvement in
details, it is believed the process will yield a
fuel burning with less ash, and having heating
qualities about like ordinary coal.

Incandescent lamps emit more heat than is
generally supposed, only six per cent. of the
current being converted into light. A 16-
candle-power lamp fed by a current of 100 volts
has heated ten ounces of water to boiling-point
in an hour, and fires celluloid in five minutes.

Aluminium tubing for scientific instruments
is made so fine that 1,000 feet weigh only one
pound.

Chemical food is the dream of Prof.
Berthelot. As long ago as 1854 this chemist
exactly imitated the natural fats by means of
glycerine and said, themselves produced
synthetically, and sugar has been since produced
in the laboratory by similar combinations. The
third broad division of food-stuffs, the al-
buminoids, thus far has eluded the chemical
builder. These substances are more complex

and more liable to spoil, but it cannot be doubt-
ed that they will be produced by synthesis
within a short time. Great changes in agricul-
ture have been wrought already by chemistry.
Chemical substitutes have crowded madder out
of cultivation in the South of France, indigo in
the West Indies, and vanilla elsewhere in the
tropics, and camphor and many other products
are created by synthesis. But it is an illusion
to suppose that one's dinner will ever be carried
in the waistcoat pocket as a small pill-box of
tablets. The body burns daily from 250 to 300
grammes of carbon, and eliminates from 15 to
20 grammes of nitrogen, and a certain bulk or
weight of food will continue to be indispensable,
even in the good times when the factory shall
feed as the earth's surface shall be converted
into a pleasure garden.

A cheap substitute for marble claiming
advantages over the natural product has been
brought out by S. Shorowitz, of Berlin. A stiff
mass is formed by pounding together asbestos,
dyeing substances, shellac, and ashes, and this
is subjected to great pressure, the resulting
material being firm and tough and easily worked
and polished. It has the appearance of a fine
grade of marble. It can be moulded in any
shape, and is more durable in contact with
water than other artificial marbles.

The rice-like seeds produced this year on the
bamboo plants in Midnapore, India, are being
examined with interest. These plants rarely
flower, and the appearance of flowers and fruit
seem to mark some peculiar climatic conditions,
which are locally believed to herald the approach
of famine. How to make the plants yield these
edible seeds in famine years is now the problem.

THE RATE OF WAGES.

This subject has afforded matter for dispute
from the day when first one man hired another,
and will probably continue to do so until we
have developed into creatures as unlike what
we are now as our present state is unlike that
of the jellyfish. And yet, stripped of sentiment
(with which it has really nothing to do), the case
is simple enough. The labourer sells his labour
for the most money he can get for it, and the
capitalist sells his money for the most labour he
can get for it, the natural rate of wages being
found midway between these two antagonistic
forces. But many will not have it so, importing
into the argument all sorts of irrelevant con-
siderations.

It is the custom of a certain London merchant
to refuse an increase of salary to a man who
presumes to ask for it, regarding any such
request as impertinent, while those who do not
ask he says don't need it. That merchant is
difficult to deal with; yet there is a way to deal
with him and his like. The employee, who is
full of energy, with a thorough mastery of his
employment and fair pay, will never want for
employment and fair pay. Where one employer
will not let him go, ten others will be eager to
hold him, for there are none too many of his
kind. Why are such men scarce? The answer
is ready: Energy can co-exist only with health.
Take the case of Mr. August Janssen, of
Karlsruhe Station, near Hay, N.S.W., an
unquestionably industrious man who was to be
sent aside from time to time. Writing on
January 20, 1902, Mr. Janssen says: "Towards
the close of 1899 I had extremely hot weather
in this part of Riverina. After day after day
the thermometer registering 100° to 120° Fahr.
in the shade. My occupation (that of station
carpenter) compelled me to spend the greater
portion of my time exposed to the scorching
heat of the sun, a fact to which I attribute my
subsequent sufferings. The first symptom was
a sensation of sickness at the stomach on rising
in the morning, and a distaste, almost amount-
ing to a loathing, for food of whatever kind.
The bowels, too, were very irregular in their
action, alternating with violent purging. I could not
eat, and for want of proper nourishment became
so weak that I could hardly stand. Frequently
I had to lay up entirely, neglecting my work
for days at a time.

Each week marked a change for the worse in
my condition, and to my other symptoms were
added sick headaches and terrible pains
about the chest, all of which made me nervous,
depressed, and irritable. After ineffectually
taking a much tested medicine as would fill a
sheep tank, I placed myself in the care of a
doctor, who informed me that I was suffering
from acute indigestion, and that my nervous
system was shattered. He attended me for
twelve months, at the end of which time I was
worse than when I first consulted him. Although
only a little over 50 years of age, I felt like a
worn-out old man, and had not the strength
of a ten-year-old lad. I began to think I was
beyond the aid of medicine, when a friend of
mine, who had used Mother Selig's
CuraTiva Syrup with much benefit, persuaded
me to try it. I agreed, and found relief from
almost the first dose. By the time I had taken
two bottles I knew that I was fairly on the road
to health. My strength returned much quicker
than it had departed. Before the sixth bottle
was emptied I was restored to a thoroughly
healthy and robust condition. I could sleep,
and work without distraction or even
discomfort. It is now six months since my
cure was completed, when I gave up taking the
Syrup regularly; but, as a precaution, I still
take a couple of doses every week. Many other
persons in this district have taken it on my
recommendation, and in no case has it failed."

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